

SCHEDA, Vilmos, dr.; CSANADI, Laszlo, dr.

Rupture of the cerebral ventricles associated with hydrocephalus
occlusus. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.5:152-158 My '63.

1. A-gyongyosi Bugat Pal korhaz kozlemenye (Igazgato: Fejes Istvan
dr.).

(HYDROCEPHALUS) (CEREBRAL VENTRICLES) (BRAIN DISEASES)
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY) (EPILEPSY) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(HISTOLOGY)

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the Days of Technical Books. Musz elet 18 no.21:3
10 0 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelező tagja.

BARTA, Istvan, prof.; CSANADI, Gyorgy; FEHEP, Istvan; KERTAI, Gyorgy
Kossuth-dijas, cimzeses egyetemi tanar; RADOS, Kornel, prof.;
VARGA, Jozsef, prof.

What technical and scientific achievements have impressed you to the greatest extent? Musz elet 18 no.26:5 19 D '63.

1. Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnöke (for Barta).
2. Kozlekedes- es postaügyi miniszter; Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet elnöke (for Csanadi).
3. Boripari Kutatointezet igazgatoja; Boripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnöke (for Feher).
4. Magyarholni Foldtanit Tarsulat elnöke (for Kertai).
5. Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnöke; Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetslege Kozponti Oktataszi Bizottsaganak elnöke (for Rados).
6. Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet elnöke (for Varga).

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Hungarian transportation tasks and problems in 1963. Kozleked
kozl 19 no.42: 702-795 20 0'63

CSANADI, Gyorgy, prof. dr.

Opening address by Gyorgy Csanadi. Malyepitestud szemle 14
no.12:532-534 D '64.

1. Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Minister of Transportation and Posts answers the questions
of technologists. Musz elet 19 no.13:1,3 18 Je '64.

1. Minister of Transportation and Posts, Budapest.

CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.

Twenty years of Hungarian transportation. Kozl tud sz 15 no.4:
137-139 Ap '65.

1. Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences;
Minister of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest, and
Editorial Board Member, "Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle."

HUNGARY

NAGY, Gyorgy, Dr., and CSANADI, Laszlo, Dr., Department of Pathological Autopsy at Bugat Pal Hospital (Bugat Pal Korhaz, Korbonctani Osztaly) [location not given] (Physician-in-Chief: NAGY, Gorgy).

"Data on the Causes of Non-Rheumatic Myocardites"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 26, 26 Jun 1966, pp 1219-1221.

Abstract: Twelve cases of non-rheumatic myocarditis were described on the basis of autopsy findings. In five cases inflammation of the heart muscle caused by bacterial or virus diseases was evident; in one case the cause was likely vaccination by anti-pox virus; in four Fiedler type infant cases the suspicion of myocarditis epidemic was raised. The histological findings do not exclude the possibility of virus origin. 23 references, including 6 Hungarian, 5 German, 1 Israeli, and 11 Western.

1/1

HUNGARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509
SCHEDA, Vilmos, Dr, CSANADI, Laszlo, Dr; Bugat Pal Hospital (Bugat Pal Korhaz), Gyongyos, (director: FEJES, Istvan, Dr).

"Brain Chamber Rupture in Connection with Hydrocephalus Occlusus."

Budapest, Ideggyogyaszati Szemle, Vol XIV, No 5, May 63, pp 152-158.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] The authors report a case of hydrocephalus. The aqueductus Sylvii was closed by a 1 mm thick glia membrane which resulted in the occlusion hydrocephalus. During the development of the hydrocephalus, a spontaneous improvement occurred due to a rupture of the chamber wall on the left frontal convexity. Through this the liquor reached the subarachnoidal space and was reabsorbed. After the discussion of this case, the authors describe the forms of occlusion of the aqueduct, the atrophy of the brain substance as well as the prognosis, above all the possibility of spontaneous improvement. 2 Eastern European, the rest Western references.

2473

1/1

CSANADY, Mihaly; GREGACS, Margit, dr.

Public health problems of sewage water treatment by means of
fishponds. Hidrologiai kozlony 45 no.4:1,9-186 Ap '65.

1. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest.

BENKO, Sandor; BALAZS, Viktor; FROHLICH, Margit; HORVATH, Eva; KOVACS, Kalman;
CSANADI, Miklos; FELKAI, Bela; RAK, Kalman

Pulmonary granuloma caused by the intravenous administration of
methylcellulose and its sensitivity to cortisone and to Escherichia
coli culture brth. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.5:515-519 0 '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika es Korbonctani
Intezet.

(LUNG) (GRANULOMA) (METHYLCELLULOSE)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (CORTISONE) (BLOOD CHOLESTEROL)

CSENADI, H.

"Wave flight at night." p. 6. MUSEUM LAPSZAM; KOHASZAT, CNTODE, ALUMINUMIPAR.
Vol. 6 no. 24, Dec. 1953, Budapest, Hungary.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

CSANADI, N.

"Flight flying in long waves." Tr. from the Hungarian." p. 162. (Kridla Vlasti. No. 7, Mar, 1954. Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress. June 1954.
Uncl.

(SAMADI, E.

"History of the Development of Aviation; Reading As Part of the Teaching Material of Basic Theoretical Groups", P. 7, (REFUG, Vol. 7, No. 22, November 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

CSANADI, N.

Encounter at Deva Castle. p. 6.

REPULES, Vol. 8, No. 9, May 1955.

(Magyar Onkentes Honvedeimi Szovetseg) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

CSANADI, N.

5,000 meters in storm clouds. p. 6. REPULES. Budapest. Vol 8, No. 15,
Sept. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

CSANADI, N.

The wounds are still fresh.

p. 6 (Repules. No. 7, Oct. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. VOL. 7, NO. 2,
FEBRUARY 1958

CSANADY, Andrasne

Vacuum evaporated condensers with silicon oxide and magnesium fluoride dielectrics. Hir techn 15 no. 2:43-48 F '64.

1. Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet.

CSANADY, Etele

A simple pH measuring instrument applicable also in case of
glass electrodes. Magy kem lap 16 no.12:578-580, 574 D '61.

CSANADY, Etele

Data on reducing the grid current of electron tubes.
Radiotekhnika 13 no.6:207 Je '63.

CSANADY, Gyorgy; VAGAS, Endre; JUHASZ, Miklos

Museological embedding sensitive biological preparations into
polyester synthetic resin. Biol kol. 10 no.2:147-149 '62.

HUNGARY

CSANADY, Gyorgy, VAGAS, Endre, JUHASZ, Miklos; [Affiliation not given].

"Museological Embedding of Sensitive Biological Preparations into Polyester Synthetic Resins."

Budapest, Biologial Kozlemenyek, Vol 10, No 2, 62, pp 147-149.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Polyester-type synthetic resins can be made suitable for embedding sensitive biological preparations by the use of a new method. Earlier procedures, owing to the detrimental effects of dehydration, the water released from non-dehydrated preparations, and the high temperatures accompanying polymerization, did not prove to be satisfactory. The new method circumvents dehydration and uses color-proof fixing procedures. The extracellular water content in the surface portions of the preparation is reduced by monomeric treatment. The thermal effect of polymerization is prevented from affecting the biological substance by preliminary polymerization performed to an extent of 80 % outside the mould. Of 7 references, 3 are Hungarian, the rest Western.

1/1

CSANADY, Etele, egyetemi adjunktus

Valve voltmeter with 48,000 megohm input resistance. Radio-
technika 13 no.1:30-31 Ja '63.

CSANADY, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the Days of Technical Books in 1962. Muszaklet
17 no.21:Suppl. Muszaki Tajekoztato 1 0 '62.

SCHIEFNER, Kalman; CSANADY, Mihaly

Analysis of uranium content of surface waters in Hungary.
Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.3:255-257 Jl '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

BÖHMERTZ, Márty, dr.; CSANADY, Mihaly

Quick, indirect method for the determination of sulphate content
of natural waters. Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.6:524-3 of cover
D '62.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

CSANADY, Mihaly

Determination of small quantity phenol in water. Hidrologiai
kozlony 44 no.8:371-373 Ag '64.

1. National Institute of Public Health, Budapest.

CSANADY, Miklos, okleveles banyamernok, tervgazdalkodasi fomernok

Coal slate crushing plant and transport concentration at
the Oroszlany coal mines. Bany lap 97 no.4:269-275 Ap '64.

1. Oroszlany Coal Mining Enterprise.

CSANADY, Zoltan

Air used by the rim suction of heated bath tanks. Epuletgepeszat 13
no.5:188-191 O '64.

MOLNAR, Laszlo; CSANAKY, Artur

A method for the simultaneous registration of cerebral circulation
and electrical activity of the brain. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:
150-153 Ap '62.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ideg. es Elmeklinika.

(BRAIN blood supply) (BRAIN physiol)

MOCSAI, Lajos, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.

Acute cholecystitis in childhood. Orv.hetil. 102 no.34:1605-1606
20 Ag '61.

l. Salgotrjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly.

(CHOLECYSTITIS in inf & child)

JAN, Muba, dr.; CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.

Peptic ulcer in childhood. Orv. hetil. 105 no.29:1378-1381
19 Jl'64

1. Salgotrjani Megyei Korhaz, Salgotrjai Osztaly (Főorvos:
Iako, Geza, dr.)

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; MOCZAI, Lajos, dr.; SUKOSDI, Laszlo, dr.
~~JATKE~~, Jozsef, dr.

Significance of plasma substitutes in the prevention of acute
life threatening situations in our transfusion facilities. Orv.
hetil. 106 no.8:348-351 21 F '65

1. Salgotrjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly es Orszagos
Vertranszfuzios Szolgatalat.

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr. ; JAN, Haba, dr.

Mec'sel's diverticulum in strangulated inguinal hernia. Orv.
hetil. 106 no.24:1129-1130 / 13 Je'65.

l. Salgotrjani Megyei Kórház, Sebeszet Osztaly (foorvost
Luko, Geza, dr.).

HUNGARY

CSANAKY, Gyorgy MD; JAN, Huha MD; and SUKOSD, Laszlo MD, of the Department of Surgery (Sebészeti Osztály) of the Megye Hospital of Salgotarjan (Salgotrjani Megyei Kórház).

"Volvulus Caused by Multiplex Mesenteric Chylus Cyst with an Almost Total Necrosis of the Small Intestine"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 103, No 49, 9 Dec 62; pp 2325-2327.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Authors operated on a 4-year old boy with volvulus caused by a multiplex mesenteric chylus cyst; almost the entire length of the small intestine was dead at the time of the operation. The boy was in a moribund state. The cyst and 75% of the small intestine were resected. The authors describe the [favorable] post-operative course of the disease and the treatment as well as the etiology of mesenteric chylus cysts, the latter's differential diagnosis and the surgical solutions. [20 references: 10 Hungarian, 1 Russian, 1 East German, 8 Western].

1/1

VAGAS, Endre; CSANADY, Gyorgy

Newer data on the gall bladder duplication in the domestic cat.
Biol kozl 8 no.2:189-191 '60.

CSANADY, Gyorgy, dr.

On the eve of the 1962 Days of Technical Books. Auto motor
15 no.20:3 21.0 '62.

1. Kozlekedes- es Postangyi Miniszter elso Helyettese, Buda-
pest.

CSANADY, Mihaly; GREGACS, Margit, dr.

Some data on the efficiency of the Hungarian-manufactured
sewage treatment plants equipped with trickling filters.
Hidrologiai Kozlony 44 no.4:185-188 Ap'64

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Budapest.

CSANAKY, Gyorgy, dr.; JAN, Huba, dr.; SUKOSD, Laszlo, dr.

Intestinal obstruction with almost total necrosis of the small intestine caused by multiple mesenteric chylous cysts! Orv. hetil. 103 no.49:2325-2327 9 D '62.

1. Salgotrjani Megyei Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(MESENTERIC CYST) (INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION)

AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; BAGDY, Daniel, dr.; GERENDAS,
Mihaly, dr.

Use of fibrin from cattle plasma. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:97-99
23 Jan 55.

1. Az Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Anatomiai Intezete, a Nephadsereg
Egeszsegugyi Szolgatala es Gyogyszeripari Kutatointezet kozlemenye.
(FIBRIN,
cattle plasma fibrin, use)

CSANDA, Endre, Dr.
KENEDI, Istvan, Dr.; CSANDA, Endre, Dr.

Electrocardiographic changes in acceleration-induced brain concussions.
Ideg. szemle 10 no.3:87-95 July 57.

1. Nephadsereg Bu Szolgalata es Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos
Intezet.

(BRAIN, vds. & inj.

exper. concussion, acceleration-induced, ECG changes in
cats (Hun))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, exper.

in acceleration-induced brain concussion in cats (Hun))

CSANDA, Endre; BOHAR, Anna

Experimental data on the parallelism between vascular permeability
of the eye and central nervous system. Szemeszet 94 no.2:49-63
July 57.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, blood supply
vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc.
permeability in eyes (Hun))

(EYE, blood supply
vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc.
permeability in CNS (Hun))

PALYI, Iren, dr.; AFRA, Denes, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.

Behavior of gliomas in tissue cultures. I. The astrocytoma-glioblastoma group. Ideggyogy. szemle 14 no.8:225-237 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szovet- es Fejlodestani Intezete (Igazgato: Toro Imre dr. akademikus), az Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet (Igazgato: Zoltan Laszlo dr.).

(GLIOMA exper) (ASTROCYTOMA exper)

SZEGHY, Gergely, dr.; CSANDA, Endre, dr.; FOLDI, Mihaly, dr.

Effect of sympathetic block on papillary and retinal edema. Orv.
hetil. 103 no. 33:1553 19 Ag '62.

I. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szemeszeti, Ideg- es Elmekortani es
II. Belklinika.

(PAPILLEDEMA ther) (RETINA dis)
(ANESTHESIA CONDUCTION)

OBAL, Ferenc; MADARASZ, Istvan Zoltan; ORS, Tamas; CSANDA, Endre; FOLDI,
Mihaly.

The effect of lymphatic stagnation in the brain on cardiazol-induced
spasmophilia. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.2:196-199 Ap '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikaja, Elettani
Intezete es Ideg-Elemkortani klinikaja.
(BRAIN) (LYMPHEDEMA) (SPASMOPHILIA)
(PENTYLENETETRAZOLE)

FOLDI,M.; CSANDA, E.; TOTH,K.; OBAL,F.; MADARASZ, I.; ROMHANYI, Gy.;
VARGA, L.; WAGNER,A.

Melkersson-Rosenthal-Miescher syndrome. Orv. hetil. 105 no.6:
245-250 9 F'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belklinika, II. Fogaszati Klinika, Elettani Intezet es Ideg-elmekortani Klinika;
es Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korbonctani Intezet.

Pharmacology and Toxicology

HUNGARY

CSINK, Lorant, Dr., SOMOGYI, Istvan, Dr., CSANDA, Endre, Dr.; Medical University of Szeged, I. Surgical Clinic (director: PETRI, Gabor, Dr, professor) and Neurological Clinic (director: HUSZAK, Istvan, Dr, professor) (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika es Ideg Klinika).

"Experiences With the Use of Reparil in the Treatment of Patients With Skull Injury."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol X, No 1, Feb 67, pages 35-43.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The results of Reparil (Dr. Madaus Co., Köln) therapy given to 40 patients with skull injury are reported. In the opinion of the authors, Reparil has an elective cerebral effect. The compound has a favorable effect both on the disturbance in consciousness and on the subjective symptoms. Two cases are presented in which Reparil therapy was used with success in the treatment of cerebral embolism following cardiac catheterization. 2 Hungarian, 11 Western references.

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Therapy APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00050941

HUNGARY

FOLDI, Mihaly, Dr of med. sci., CSANDA, Endre, Cand. of med. sci., CSILLIK, Bertalan, Cand. of med. sci., MADATKESZ, ISTVAN, Cand. of med. sci., OBAL, Ferenc, Cand. of med. sci., ZOLTAN, O., Tamas, JAKI, Agnes; Medical University of Szeged, II. Medical and Neurological-Psychiatric Clinics, and Institutes of Physiology, Anatomy and Biochemistry (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belgyogyaszati es Ideg-Elmekortani Klinika, es Elettani, Anatomiai es Biokemiai Intezet).

"Prevention of the Symptoms of 'Lymphogenic Encephalopathy' by Means of Panthotenic Acid-Pyridoxine Treatment."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia V. Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol XVII, No 1, 1966, pages 101-120.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The experimental syndrome of "lymphogenic encephalopathy" can be produced by cervical lymphatic blockade; it is characterized by well defined neuropathological and functional changes. On the basis of theoretical considerations, the working hypothesis was set up that the symptoms of "lymphogenic encephalopathy" can best be correlated with the absolute and relative absence of coenzyme A and pyridoxal phosphate. For this reason, therapeutic attempts were made using the above vitamins. The hypothesis was confirmed by the experimental results. (statistical ...)

CSANDA, F.

Locating underground wires and their faults by electronic devices.
p. 510.

Magyar Epitoipar. (Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest,
Hungary. Vol. 8, no. 11, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions. (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960 Unclassified.

CSANDA, Ferenc

Surveying underground cables. Geod kart 15 no.5:350-356 '63.

CSANDRA, Ferenc

Electronic conduit tracer. Muss elet 19 no.3815 30 Ja'64.

CSANGO, Andras

Questions connected with the construction of large-sized
office buildings. Magy ep ipar 14 no.3:173-191 '65.

CSANKY, Artur, dr.

On epidural hemorrhage with special reference to the atypical clinical forms. Orv. hetil. 103 no. 42:1975-1980 21.0 '62.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Ideg- es Elmeklinika.
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE) (HEMATOMA, EPIDURAL)
(HEMATOMA, SUBDURAL) (ACCIDENTS)

~~CSANKY, L.; PAPP, L.; SCHLENK, B.~~

Investigations by a servomechanism, Atomki kozl 2 no.1:
57-60 '60.

CSANKY, Lajos

Electronic stabilization of district-current generators. ATOMKI
kozl 4 no.3/4:207-208 D '62.

KELEMEN, Agnes M.; CSANYI, E.; SIMON, A.

Microbiological and haematological actions of cyanocobalamin-monocarboxylic acid isomers. Acta physiol. 21 no.2:177-180 '62.

1. Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry and Chinoin
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, Budapest.

(VITAMIN B 12 related cpds) (LEUKOCYTES pharmacology)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI pharmacology)

INSTITORIS, L.; HORVATH, J.P.; CSANYI, E.

Study on the distribution and metabolism of ⁸²Br-labelled
dikromomannitol (DBM) in normal and tumor-bearing rats.
Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.3:245-255 '64

1. CHINON, Factory for Pharmaceutical and chemical products;
Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry, Budapest,
Hungary.

GSANYI, E.; KELEMEN, Agnes; BORSY, J.

The effect of cyanocobalamin- α -monocarboxylic acid on hematopoiesis
in rats. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.2:211-217 '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Pharmazeutische Industrie, Budapest.
(VITAMIN B12) (LEUKOCYTE COUNT) (ERYTHROCYTE COUNT)
(BONE MARROW) (CELL DIVISION) (METHIONINE) (MANNITOL)
(BIOTIFAN) (ANTIMETABOLITES) (HEMATOPOIESIS)

HUNGARY

CSANYI, Endre, KELEMEN, Agnes, and BORSY, Jozsef, of the Research Institute for the Pharmaceutical Industry (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet) in Budapest.

"The Effects of Cyano cobalamine Monocarboxylic Acid on Rat Hemopoieses"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 211-217.

Abstract: [German article] The effects of antivitamine-B₁₂ on the number of circulating leucocytes and erythrocytes in normal rats and on post-hemorrhagic hemopoieses in rats were studied. The circulating granulocytes temporarily decreased in normal rats; however, the number of erythrocytes remained constant. This effect could be minimized by the use of methionine but not of vitamine-B₁₂. A chronological enrichment in the organs of the rats showed no damaging effects. Eight references, including 3 Hungarian, 2 German, and 3 Western.

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HUNGARY

KOTAI, Endre, Dr, CSANYI, Eva, Dr, SZEPESHELYI, Istvan, Dr; VIII. District Szanto Kovacs Janos Street Ambulant Specialist Services, Central Surgical Service for Accidental Injuries (VIII. Keruleti Szanto Kovacs Janos Utcai Szakorvosi Rendelointezet Kozponti Baleseti Sebeszeti Ambulantia), Budapest.

"Analysis of the Injuries Caused by Acts of Violence on the Basis of the Patient Material Seen by the Authors."

Budapest, Magyar Traumatologia, Orthopaedia es Helyreallito Sebeszet, Vol IX, No 4, 1966, pages 314-318.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] From the patient material of the Central Ambulatory Services for Injuries Caused by Accidents (seen between Jan-Jun 1963 and Jan-Jun 1965), the cases were selected by the authors in which the injuries were caused by acts of violence. The causes and circumstances of the injuries as well as their hygienic and social importance are discussed. The possibilities and need of prevention are also pointed out. No references.

✓ Attempts to inactivate industrial allergens. II. Influence of chrome and turpentine sensitization. Georg Raits, Elisabeth Vincze, and Georg Czerny (Landesinst. für Arbeitsschutz, Budapest). Bereszteszer Társ., 418-20 (1955); cl. C. d. 49, 71165. On 18 of 20 sensitive patients a salve contg 1% Ca Na allylbenzimidazol tetraacetate and 1% ascorbate (I) reduced or prevented, for 8 hrs., the allergic skin reaction to a test application of 1/10% K₂CrO₇ (II). With guinea pigs, the skin sensitizing effects of 20% II were prevented by inclusion of 5-10% I. When pretreated with 1/2% thiophosgene (III), 1/10 soln. of phenol exhibited reduced allergenic effect for sensitive patients, but a 1/10 soln. of Turpentine (IV) did not. Pretreatment with 1% NaHSO₃ and 1% III appeared to reduce the irritating effects of IV.

H. W. DeLong

CSANYI, Gy.; AJTAI, I.

Methods of the polarographic determination of certain aromatic nitrocompounds
in the service of investigations of industrial hygienes. In German. p. 463.
(Acta Chimica, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

AJTAI, Miklosne, dr.; CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of phenol and 2,4-dichlorophenol in air in presence
of each other. Munkavedelem 8 no.1/3:42-45 '62.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

CSANYI, Gyorgyi, dr., technikumi tanar

Odessa. Elet tud 15 no.6:174-178 7 F '60.

CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of 2-4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid- β - from the
air. Munkavedelem 6 no.7/9:36-38 '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

CSANYI, Gyorgy

Determination of monochloroacetic acid from the air.
Munkavedelem 6 no. 9/39-41 '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaeszsegugyi Intezet.

15508-66

ACC NR: AT6007479

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0067/0067

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B+

AUTHOR: Dombradi, G.; Csanyi, Irene; Domjan, Gy.

ORG: Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, Medical University of Szeged
(Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Elettani es Biokemiai Intezet)

TITLE: Analysis of changes in the activation energy of succinate dehydrogenase under the influence of some antitumor agents [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]
SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, tumor, alkylation, drug effect, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The changes in the activation energy of succinate dehydrogenase have been studied under the action of certain antitumor agents. The following conclusions have been arrived at.
1) A cytostatic effect does not necessarily involve changes in the activation energy of the enzyme. 2) Substances which are capable of exerting an inhibitory effect lead to a decrease in the activation energy of the same magnitude. 3) Inhibition only occurs at physiological and near-physiological temperatures. The relationship between enzyme inhibition and the decrease in the

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L 15508-66.

ACC NR: AT6007479

activation energy was discussed on the basis of the current concept of enzyme-substrate combination in compliance with the process of alkylation taking place at the molecular level. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUEM DATE: none

Card 2/2

CSANYI, Laszlo, a tudomanyek doktora

Some problems relating to chemical induction. Kem tud kozl 18
no.3471-481 '62.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemial Tan-
szeke.

C SANYI, K

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00050941C

Budapest, was renowned throughout Europe. The masterpieces of goldsmith's art known as the "Valence of King Matthias" as well as his throne curtains are *objets d'art* of international fame among experts. One of the important pieces of furniture in the antique home was the chest. The first chests seem to date from the Romanesque period, whereas the cabinet did not appear until the 16th century. The baroque was the style of the 17th century, the chairs and other seating facilities were upholstered with an ornate padded fabric. During this, the *fauteuil à la Reine*. The 18th century produced some extremely finished marquetry and boullework; then the classical interior influences by the Romantik began to gain ground. The *Biedermeier* style produced what may properly be called the *boudoir* interior, an artistic trend which was favoured and widely followed in this country. The richness of forms which characterize its successor, the neo-baroque, carried through from eclecticism to the secessionist interior reflected the decadent architecture of a social system in decline.

CSANYI, Karoly

Tuning of the oscillating circles circles of TV sets by GDO.
Radiotechnika 10 no.4:113-114 Ap '60.

CSANYI, Laszlo, a kemial tudomanyok kandidatusa (Szeged)

Some achievements in the study of the induction reactions occurring
in the field of peroxy compounds. Kem-tud. Kozl. MTA 14 no.4421-429
'60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen es Analitikai Kemial
Tanszeke, Szeged.
(Peroxy compounds) (Hydrogen peroxide)

CSANYI, Laszlo

How do they count in ancient Egypt? Elet tud 17 no.25:792-794
24 Je '62.

C. A. CSANYI, L.

7

Iodometric determination of the bromine ion. Zoltán G.
Szabó and László Csányi (Univ. Siegen, Hung.). Magyar
Kém. Folyóirat 56, 112-14 (1950).—The presence of Pb,
Fe, As, Sb, Co, Ni, Mn, Cr, V, ferrocyanide, and ferric
cyanide causes pos. error but Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, OH⁻,
OCl⁻, SO₄²⁻, S²⁻, SO₃²⁻, SCN⁻, oxalate, and tartrate act
negatively. Treatment with Na₂CO₃ removes most disturbing
ions except Pb, As, and Mo. Another method is to treat
with KMnO₄ and distill off IR into dil. alkali hydroxide.
Add 1 g. KHC₈O₄ to the soln., neutralize with dil. KOH,
add excess Cl, evap. to 5-10 ml., add 80-90 ml. of water,
remove excess Cl with 10 ml. of 5% phenol soln., add KI,
and titrate the liberated I with Na₂S₂O₃.

CSANYI, L. 1951

(Dept/ of Chem. U. of Szegd)

"Model Experiments for the Production of Gastric Hydrochloric Acid."

Experientia, Basel, 1951 , 7/8(297-298)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 318

CA

6

Oxidation of bromide ion by chlorine. László Csányi (Univ. Siegen, Hung.). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 57, 1-4 (1931).--Freshly prep'd. Cl-water was adjusted to pH values of 3.0-9.64 by adding various amounts of KHCO_3 , and known amts. of KBr were added. The soln. was heated 5-30 min. on an alk bath at 80-100°, and known amts. of 50% NaO_2CH soln. were added to remove Cl. After cooling and adding 1.0 g. KI the soln. is acidified with 20 ml. 20% H_2SO_4 and titrated with 0.1 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$. The optimum pH range for the 1st step in oxidation of bromides by Cl is 6.5-7.5. The reaction can be expressed by the equation, $\text{Br}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{BrOCl}^+ + 2\text{Cl}^-$, whereas hypobromite is formed at higher pH values (8.5-9.5). These 2 forms are in equil., the amt. of hypobromite or of pos. Br ion depending on the pH. The formation of bromates probably occurs as follows: pos. Br ions or BrCl are converted to BrCl_3 during oxidation by Cl, and this hypothetical BrCl_3 is hydrolyzed to bromate. This theory is supported by the fact that the velocity of bromate formation, after the oxidation has taken place, increases when the alky. of the medium is increased. Another fact is that the reaction mixt. was unchanged for hrs. when the samples, after heating 5 min. at 80°, were kept in a refrigerator at -0°. The mechanism of the oxidation process is formation of pos. Br ions and BrCl_3 (optimum pH 6.5-7.5) and then hydrolysis of BrCl_3 (optimum pH 8.5-9.5). István Finály

CA

7

Iodometric determination of the bromide ion. Zoltán G. Szábo and László Cányi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *J. Anal. Chem.* vol. 67, 275-278 (1952) (in English). The oxidation of Br⁻ effected by Cl occurs in 2 steps: (1) at pH 6.5-7.5 the Br⁻-OH⁻ electroner HBrO forms; (2) this leads on further oxidation to BrCl, which gives bromate by hydrolysis. At pH 8.5-9.0 the hydrolysis occurs at such a rate that it can be used for analytical purposes. Detsn. of 0.1-25.0 mg. of Br⁻ can be carried out rapidly and accurately. Besides oxidizing substances, only Fe, Cu, Hg, and Mo interfere; these can be eliminated by treatment with Na₂CO₃ and H₂S or by the distn. of Br⁻.
Lajos A. Sárver

CH Send to [unclear]

7

Catalytic studies in analytical chemistry. II. Iodometric determination of the persulfate anion with the help of mixed catalysts. Z. G. Szabó, L. Czirják, and Helene Gelibrat (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). Z. JEGY. Chem. 133, 269-73 (1932); cf. C.A. 45, 16123x.—As catalyst dissolve 1.245 g. of Mohr's salt and 4.91 g. of Cu²⁺O₄ in 250 ml. of water. Transfer 1.0 ml. of the catalyst to a 200-ml. flask and add a few pieces of crushed marble, 15 ml. of 2.8 N HCl and 1.5 g. KI. Add the persulfate soln. (7-270 mg. of K₂S₂O₈), mix, and titrate the liberated I with Na₂S₂O₃. Run a blank with the catalyst soln., acid, and KI to find how much I is liberated /% the added Cu²⁺. The results of 10 titrations agreed within 0.1% av. W. T. Hall

C SANYI L.

8. Determination of the solubility product of metal hydroxides; I. The reaction of aluminum and hydronium ions - A fénüldeiszid-csapadék előkészületei és reakciói megállapítása. I. Aluminium és hidroxiumionok reakciójáról - Z. Szabó, J. Csányi and M. Kávai: (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry - Magyar Kemiai Folyóirat Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10, pp. 310-317, 3 figs., 5 tabs.)

On titrating a metal salt solution potentiometrically with the aid of an antimony electrode and with alkali hydroxide, then by controlling the beginning of the precipitation of hydroxide, useful data can be obtained for calculating the solubility product of metal hydroxides. The evaluation of the experimental results proved that the graphic extrapolation method is not precise. Instead of this method the authors suggest that the determination of the maximum point of the first difference quotient be used on the basis of theoretical considerations. In applying the advanced method to aluminum hydroxide the following values can be established:

$\text{[Al(OH)}_4^-\text{] at } 20^\circ\text{C: } 1.25 \cdot 10^{-21}$; at $30^\circ\text{C: } 1.92 \cdot 10^{-21}$
 $\text{[Al(OH)}_7^{\text{H}^+}\text{] at } 20^\circ\text{C: } 1.80 \cdot 10^{-19}$; at $30^\circ\text{C: } 1.34 \cdot 10^{-19}$.

*PC
N.B.*

CSÁNYI, L.

HUNG.

16. On the higher oxidation states of silver - Az
árost magasabb oxidaidek állapotairól - L. Csányi and F.
Solvay (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry - Magyar
Kémiai Folyóirat - Vol. 59, 1955, No. 11, pp. 327-334;
4 tabs.)

It has been proved experimentally that in a pH = 3
medium the mixing of silver nitrate and peroxo disulfate
in a molar ratio of 2:1 and 4:1 yields a $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$
and $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 2 \cdot \text{AgO} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$, respectively. The compound
thus obtained is stable but after a few months it is trans-
formed into a $\text{AgO} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4$. Potential measurements
proved that owing to the presence of silver(I) ions, only
the normal potential of 1.02 volt could be observed as a
result of the electron transition silver(II)-silver(I) although
this compound contains tervalent silver. Moreover, silver
oxides of higher oxidation states may also be obtained by
reacting silver nitrate with Caro's acid. Oxides of silver
produced by the reaction of ozone or formic acid have the
following composition:

- $\text{AgO}_2 \cdot 3 \cdot \text{AgO} \cdot \text{AgNO}_3$ and $\text{AgO} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{O} \cdot 16 \text{HCOOH}$,
respectively.

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Csányi J.

HUNG.

On dead-stop titrations. //dead stop titrations//
J. Csányi and L. Szemes: Hungarian Journal of Chemistry
Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat - Vol. 59, 1953, No. 12, pp.
365-376, 14 figs.)

The main applications of the dead stop method are described. The method is suitable for the determination of the end points of titrations based on complex formation, and the precision is particularly satisfactory if the equilibrium constant of the reaction is below 10^{-10} . Based on experimental results it was concluded that the current passing between the polarized electrodes is directly proportional to the potential capacity of the system. Potential difference measured between the electrodes is inversely proportional to the potential capacity. The changes in the potential difference between the polarized electrodes observed during the titrations offered a new possibility for the determination of the end points. The new method consists in measuring continuously the changes of the potential difference between the polarized platinum electrodes by means of an electronic voltmeter. This procedure proved to be applicable for end point determinations for the following cases: (a) redox-reduction titrations, (titrating reversible-reversible, reversible-irreversible, or irreversible-irreversible systems with each other); (b) precipitation reactions; (c) titrations involving complex formation; and (d) neutralization reactions. In connection with the end point phenomena it was noted that (a) intensity of the current flowing through the system depends either on the ions of the titrated system or in the ions of the measuring solution (redox-reduction system); (b) a linear relation exists between the values of the current minima and the equilibrium constants of the reactions investigated.

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J

G. Sanyal, E. J.

Cotometric determination of hydrogen peroxide, peroxysulfuric acid (Caro's acid), and peroxydisulfuric acid.
L. J. Sanyal and F. Seaverend (Anal. Standard Bull.)
General Ed., 1954, 43(4) (1954). Mix 60-70 ml of 1-2N
 H_2SO_4 soln. to be analyzed with a measured quantity of
0.1M As_2O_3 soln. and titrate the H_2O_2 with 0.1N $Ce(SO_4)_2$.
In the presence of resorcin as indicator. If the titrated
soln. add 1 drop of 0.01M OsO_4 soln. and titrate the excess
 As_2O_3 with $Ce(SO_4)_2$ soln. The quantity of As_2O_3 soln. re-
duced by the peroxysulfuric acid and hence the
quantity of the latter is then determined. To get the peroxydisul-
furic acid, add H_2SO_4 to make its excess 18-20% and add an
other measured quantity of As_2O_3 soln. and heat to boiling.
After 6-8 min., cool and titrate the excess arsenite. Care
should be taken to prevent atm. oxidation of the As_2O_3 ,
which can be done by adding a little marble or $KHCO_3$ and
by using narrow-mouthed Erlenmeyer flasks. If the con-
tent of peroxydisulfuric acid is about equal to that of the
 H_2O_2 , a slight change in procedure is necessary. W. T. H.

CSANYI LASZLO

✓ Activation of hydrogen peroxide. I. Structure of the peroxymolybdate compound. László Csanyi (Ural Szabad, Hung., Magyar. Kem. Folyoiratok, 1955). - In the reaction of molybdate with H_2O_2 , both the mono- and the polymolybdate ions react with H_2O_2 and yield dihydroperoxymolybdate. Formation of tetrahydroperoxymolybdate was not observed. With monomolybdate ions H_2O_2 induces an increase of pH-values, while with polymolybdate ions they diminish. The equil. const. of the formation of the dihydroperoxy deriv. from monomolybdate ions is $K_1 = 2.5 \times 10^{-1}$. In the dihydroperoxymolybdate mol. both H_2O_2 mols. are attached to the molybdate in the form of perhydroxyl groups, one of which strongly dissociates ($K_1 = 3 \times 10^{-3}$), the other having weak acidic properties ($K_2 = 7 \times 10^{-9}$). It is very probable that at the polymerization of monomolybdate ions under the effect of acid no uniform product, but an equil. system of different aggregates, forms. The formation of tetrahydroperoxymolybdate seems improbable.

Stiven Finlay

L34717-66 BNP(j)/BNP(i)/ETI IJP(c) JD/RM

ACC NR: AT6025193

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/003/0181/0189

AUTHOR: Schneider, Jolan—Shneyder, Y.; Csanyi, Laszlo, J.—Chani, L. Y. (Professor; Doctor)

ORG: Institute for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University,²⁶
Szeged ³⁷TITLE: Oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid¹

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 46, no. 3, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation kinetics, peroxy organic acid

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid is similar to that of peroxyulfuric acid², as described by CSANYI, L. J., (Ibid., Vol 14, 1958, p 275). The oxidation potential of peroxyacetic acid (E) was characterized by the equation

$$E = E_0 + 0.0591 \log \frac{[HOOAc]^{5/3} [H^+]^{2/3}}{[H_2O_2]^{5/3}}$$

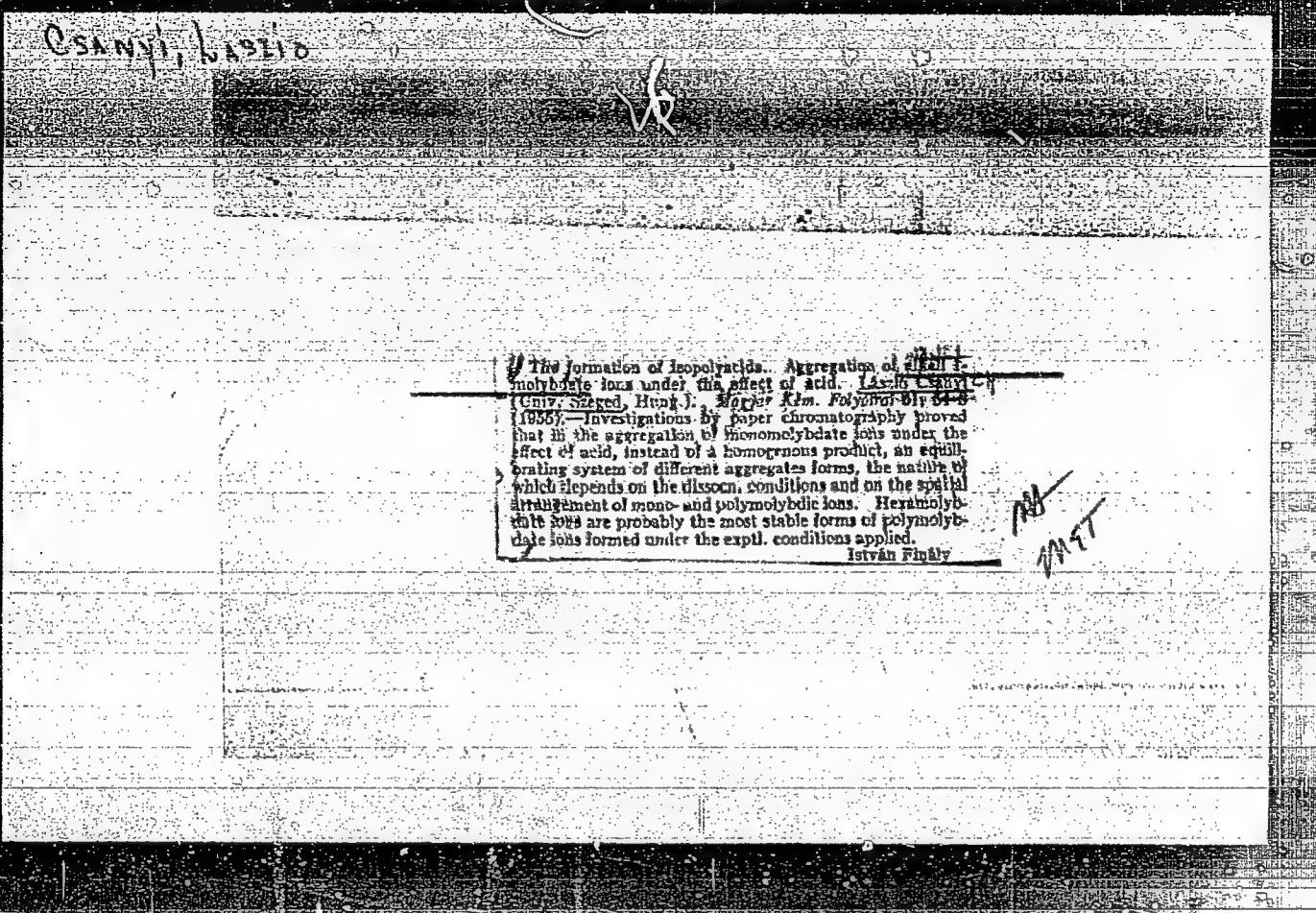
where the standard potential, E_0 , is 0.85 ± 0.02 V. The potential is less affected by the peroxyacetic acid and hydrogen peroxide concentration in the region where the hydrogen peroxide:peroxyacetic acid ratio is higher than three. H_2O_2 appears to be the potential-determining factor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 3 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPR: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

CSANYI, L.

Formation of isopoly acids; aggregation of alkali molybdic ions affected by an acid.
p. 5 (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 61, no. 2, Feb. 1955)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EKAL), LC Vol 4., No. 6, June 1955 Unclassified



CSANYI, Laszlo; MUCSI, Laszlo; NEMETH, Karoly

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.2. Magy
kém folyoir 69 no.3:107-110 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Saervetlen-es Analitikai- Kemial Tanszeke;
Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

CSANYI, Laszlo; BATYAI, Jeno; SOLYMOSI, Frigyes

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.3. Magy
kem folyoir 69 no.3:110-117 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemial Tanszeke;
Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

Csanyi, L.J.

/ 43 Determination of the solubility product of

(b) (1) (b) (2) (b) (3) (b) (4) (b) (5) (b) (6)
solubility product of metal hydroxides is calculated from results of potentiometric titrations of the metal solutions with alkali hydroxides using an antimony electrode, the initial pH being potentiometrically established. The earlier graphical extrapolation method is not used.

(b) (1) (b) (2) (b) (3) (b) (4) (b) (5) (b) (6)
ZnO. Potassium hydroxide is preferred. The
titration is carried out at 25°C and 1000 ml
at 20°C and 1.34×10^{-3} at 35°C.

D. R. Gleeson

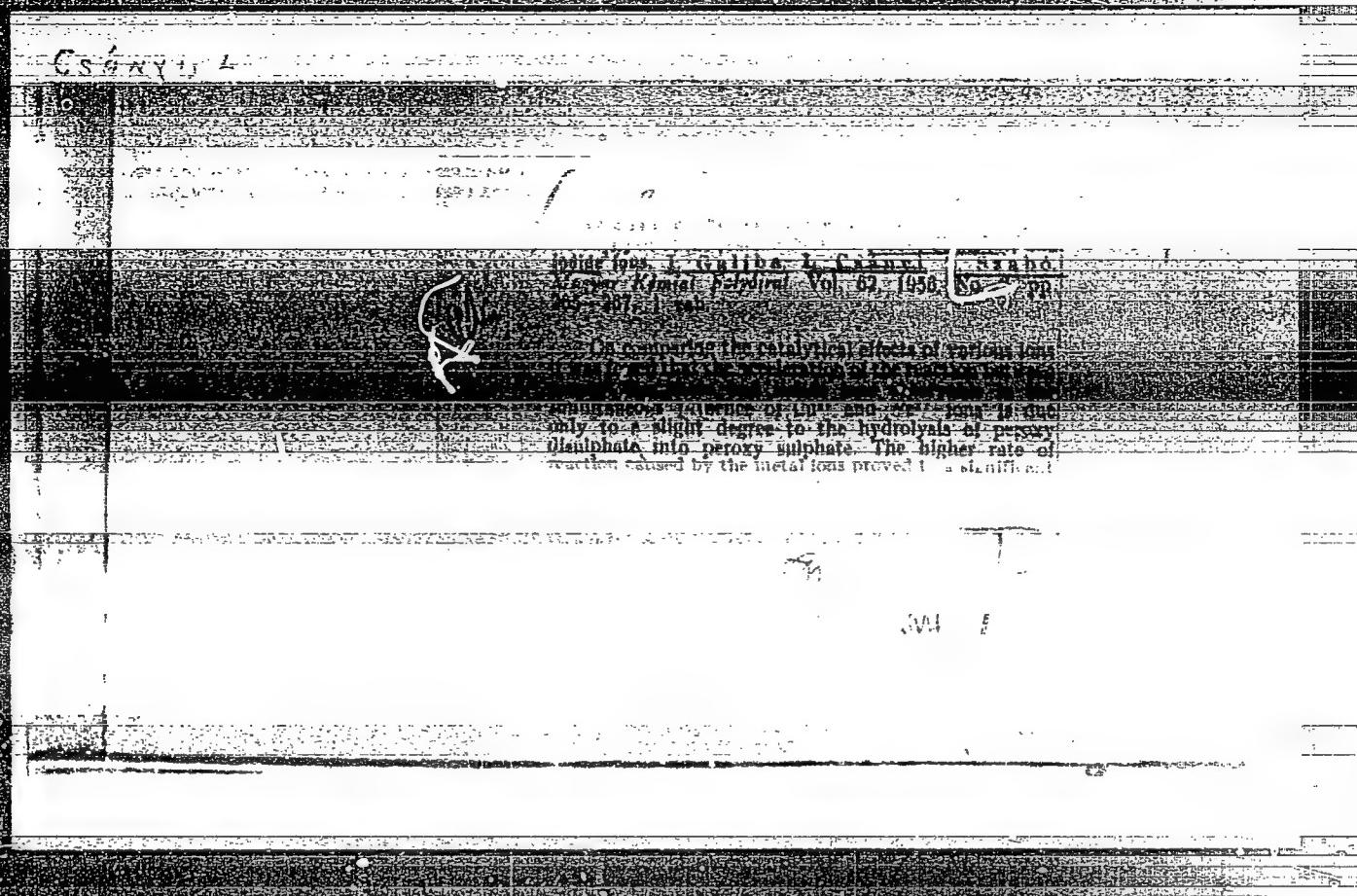
119 Remarks on the analysis of peroxy compounds and on the nature of the induction reactions involved. L. J. Gonda and C. Solymosi (Szeged University, Hungary). *Anal. Chim. Acta*, 1950, 15 (6), 403-406. The analysis of mixtures containing (II) peroxysulfuric acid ($H_2SO_4 \cdot III$) and peroxydisulfuric acid ($H_2S_2O_8 \cdot III$) by the selective oxidation of H_2O_2 with $KMnO_4$ or $Ce(SO_4)_2$ is discussed in relation to the reduction reactions involved and to the concept of order in the anhydrous

titrating the H_2O_2 formed after addition of CeO_2 and finally filtering (III) while the color is warm. The end-point is indicated by the dead-stop of the bimimetic method. Both the 4×10^{-3} cerimetric and direct AsO_3^3- methods are applicable to the system H_2O_2 - H_2SO_4 and to mixtures of H_2O_2 with

presence of Cu(II), Fe(III) and Mn(II) was examined
catalysts. The catalyzing effect of the ions was examined
as follows:

In 10 N H₂SO₄: Fe³⁺ > Mn²⁺ > Ag⁺ > Cu²⁺

In 1N H₂SO₄: Ag⁺ > Cu²⁺ > Mn²⁺ > Fe³⁺



CSANYI, L.

5-22
1-4828

23. On the reaction between peroxy compounds and the thiocyanate ions. Remarks on the existence of "solvato" peroxy acids (new type peroxy acids).
F. Solymossy. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat Vol.
02, 1926, No. 19, pp. 356-368, 0 figs., 17 tabs.

The reaction between thiocyanate ions and peroxyacetyl
perchloric acid (Caro's acid) as well as peroxyacetic acid
has been submitted to careful examination. It has been
found that the reaction is reversible.

CSANYI, L. J.

Catalysis of the reactions of peroxydisulfuric acid. I.
Catalytic decomposition of peroxydisulfuric acid. Helene
Galiba, L. J. Csanyi, and Z. G. Szabó (Univ. Szeged,
Hung.). *J. anorg. u. allgem. Chem.* 287, 152-08 (1966). —
The decompr. of SO_4^{2-} was followed quantitatively by

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of time. The half-life of SO_4^{2-} is given for 1N, 0.1N, and 0.01N in H_2SO_4 and 1N in KOH with 1, 10, or 50 mg./100 mL of Ag^+ , Cu^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , and Fe^{2+} present as catalysts. Fe^{2+} is the most effective catalyst; 1N H_2SO_4 , $\text{Ag}(\text{I})$ in 1N or 0.1N H_2SO_4 , and $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ in 1N KOH. In general, decompr. in H_2SO_4 is the most rapid reaction. The effectiveness of $\text{Ag}(\text{I})$ and $\text{Cu}(\text{II})$ is attributed to the formation of higher oxidation states of the cations. $\text{Mo}(\text{VI})$ and $\text{W}(\text{VI})$ are less effective in acid solns. than are the other ions. The shapes of the potential vs. time curves are in qual. agreement with the analytical results. — B. F. Block

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Catalysis of reactions of peroxodisulfur amide II. LB
Iodide in the reaction between peroxodisulfate and iodide | 3

(1960) cf. Cl., 40, 80412, 31, 6269 - for similar results
in the reaction of the $S_2O_8^{2-}$ and the
I⁻ to form $S_2O_7^{2-}$ and I was studied and a mechanism suggested.
After ion complexes are formed with the $S_2O_8^{2-}$,
and the reactions occur through the transition complex.

John H. Wood

RW

(Csanyi, L.)

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-I

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

Author : L. Csanyi, F. Solymosi.

Inst : Not given

Title : Data to the Analytical Chemistry of Peroxide Compounds.

I. Group Determination of Peroxide Compounds. II. Induced reactions at the Analysis of mixtures H_2O_2 - H_2SO_4 . III. Cerimetric determination of Hydrogen Peroxide, Monopersulfuric Acid (Caro Acid) and Persulfuric Acid at their Simultaneous Presence. IV. Cerimetric Determination of Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid and of Hydrogen Peroxide and Perphosphoric Acid at their Simultaneous Presence.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. közl., 1957, 8, No 2-3, 261-276, 277-291, 293-298.

Card : 1/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-I

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

A detailed critical review of the known analytical methods of determination of peroxide compounds is given in this paper. Methods are developed, with the aid of which it is possible to distinguish peroxides (bond -O-O-), hydroperoxide compounds (group -OOH) and per acids, one from another. The study is started with the hard substance, from which the crystallization H_2O_2 is eliminated by ether. The ether is separated and H_2O_2 , if necessary, is drawn by water and determined. Then the examined substance is dissolved in water, H_2O_2 form from the peroxides is determined with the aid of $TiOSO_4$ or $KMnO_4$ or by the Fenton's reaction (in the presence of potassium biphthalate and the diluted solution of $FeSO_4$ a yellow or brown coloration takes place). This reaction works in presence of many metallic ions (ions of

Card : 2/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

Trompler of reduction with the aid of rhodanide. Per acids can be after that determined by separation of Br_2 from KBr at a long heating or by that of I_2 from KI (the later at pH 8-9). II. A review of known methods of analysis of the mixture of hydrogen peroxide (I), monopersulfuric acid (II) and persulfuric acid (III) is given. The accuracy of these methods is insufficient, their re-production is bad. It is found that at titration of I by potassium permanganate in presence of III reduced values are obtained. Approximately the same error is observed at the determination of III, after that, with the aid of arsenous acid (IV). The error grows with the increase of the quantity of H_2O_2 . A reaction between I and III probably

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

takes place. The error increases with the reduction of acidity. The inaccuracy of Skrabal and Vacek's opinion (Skrabal A, Vacek I.P., Oesterreich. Chem. Ztg., 1901, 13, 27) about the inducing of the reaction between III and the permanganate is proven. The authors discovered that the determination error grows in proportion to the length of the titration as a result of a catalytic influence of Mn^{2+} ions, formed at the titration, on the reaction between I and III. It is found that a great quantity of Mn^{2+} ions does not increase, as was supposed in literature on the subject, but decreases to the contrary the induced reaction. The same results are obtained by the decrease in temperature. A similar study was conducted also for the system $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$. The results are analogous to the preceding ones but the error is even bigger.

Card : 5/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

The authors arrive to the conclusion that the error of determination can be reduced by the increase in acidity, the decrease in temperature and the addition of a great number of Mn^{2+} and Ce^{3+} ions. The titrating solution is to be added by big batches and must be strongly mixed.

III. The authors recommend a following method of analysis of the mixtures H_2O_2 - H_2SO_4 : to the solution containing I n. H_2SO_4 , a measured quantity of 0.1 n of the solution of IV is added and I is titrated by the solution of cerium sulfate in the presence of ferroine. No reaction between I and IV takes place in the course of several minutes at such an acidity. IV enters into a reaction with cerium sulfate only in presence of OsO_4 (it can be

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

used, in case of necessity for an indirect determination of I by a back titration, if a direct titration by cerium sulfate is impossible for any reasons). The titration of I gives accurate results, because IV reduces the greater part of II, hindering thus the induction reaction between I and II. The interaction between IV and II takes place quickly and in an acid medium, contrary to the opinion of Mueller and Holder (Mueller E., Holder G., Z. analyt. Chem., 1931, 84, 4-10). The presence of IV in the solution prevents also the induced reaction between I and III, but a reaction between IV and III sets in. After determination of I, a surplus of IV is added to the new batch of the solution with OsO_4 as a catalyst and by the back ti-

Card : 8/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

tration (with ferroine as an indicator) the surplus of IV is determined. The total amount of I and II is determined. After that, the acidity of the same solution is brought up to 2-3 n (in relation to H_2SO_4) and by adding of marble an atmosphere of CO_2 is created over the solution, more IV is added, boiled for 4-5 minutes, indicator and catalyst are added and the surplus IV is titrated with cerium sulfate. In this manner the quantity of III is determined. By the described method the quantity of peroxides, equivalent to 3-45 mg O_2 can be determined. The method's accuracy is 0.15 - 0.2%. The analysis lasts 30-35 min. at three parallel measurements of each component. The determination of I, II and III, taken in pairs, is described. The influence of foreign ions is examined. Br^- , I^- , NO_2^- , Sn^{2+} , SO_3^{2-} , 5^{2-} , SCN^- , Fe^{2+} and others are hampering the

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HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

process but they do not occur together with I, II and III. IV. The analysis of mixtures H_2O_2 - CH_3COOH and H_2O_2 - H_3PO_4 encounters many difficulties in view of induced reactions, instability of peracetic acid (V) and so on. The cerimetric method, developed by the authors (see part II) for mixtures H_2O_2 - CH_3COOH , is extended also for the above named mixtures. For the analysis H_2O_2 - H_3PO_4 : 0.1 n of the examined solution is acidified by a 20% solution of H_2SO_4 and a measured quantity of 0.1 n of IV solution is added in order to reduce V. I is titrated by cerium sulfate (indicator-ferroine). One drop of OsO_4 is added after that and the excess of IV is determinated. The concentration of V is determined in that manner. The

Card : 10/12

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.

E-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No II, 1958, 35861.

fate and 20 ml water and by determining the excess of IV. In that conditions I and VI are reduced totally. The determination must be effected as quickly as possible because the hydrolysis of VII sets in. After that, 10 ml of 20% solution of H_2SO_4 is added to the same solution, an atmosphere of CO_2 (by marble) is created and the solution is boiled for 3-4 minutes. After cooling up to 40° , a drop of OsO_4 is added again and the excess of IV is determined in the presence of an indicator. The content of VII is computed from the obtained data.

Card : 12/12

CSANYI, LASZLO

HUNGARY/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46228

Author : Laszlo Csanyi

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Title : Reaction of Molybdate Ions with Hydrogen Peroxide. III.
To the Question of Existence of Tetraperoxymolybdate
Ions.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 8, No 4,
403 - 406.

Abstract : Basing on theoretical and experimental data, the
author assumes that not tetraperoxymolybdates (or tung-
states), but dihydroperoxymolybdates (or tungstates)
are forming at the reactions of molybdates (or tungsta-
tes) of alkali metals with H_2O_2 at room temperature.
See also RZhKhim, 1955, 28740.

Card 1/1

CSANYI, L.

Oxidation potential of peroxy acids of sulfur. p. 107.
(KOZLEMENYEI. Vol. 8, no. 4, 1957, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.